

# Converting Colors

YIQ(205.2870, -70.1920,  
-16.4640)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(205.2870, -70.1920, -16.4640)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(205.2870, -70.1920,  
-16.4640)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	80EBFF
RGB	128, 235, 255
RGB Percent	50%, 92%, 100%
CMY	0.4983, 0.0782, 0.0003
CMYK	0.50, 0.08, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	189°, 100%, 75%
HSV	189°, 50%, 100%
XYZ	56.6520, 71.2420, 105.3097
YIQ	205.2870, -70.1920, -16.4640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

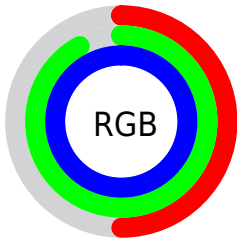
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	128, 186, 255
Decimal	8449023
CIE Lab	87.60, -25.78, -19.16
CIE LCh	88, 32.118, 216.629
Yxy	71.2420, 0.2429, 0.3055
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286639103 (0xFF80EBFF)
YUV	205.2870, 24.5085, -67.7807
Hunter-Lab	84.4050, -27.9010, -14.8909

# Details

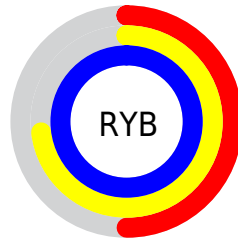
The YIQ color **205.2870, -70.1920, -16.4640** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **177.7130, 70.1920, 16.4640**, and the grayscale version is **205.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **234.9670, -39.9320, -14.2040**, and **146.7810, -74.6390, -18.4710** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **195.1650, -84.5880, -19.8840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **215.1100, -56.3920, -13.2560**.

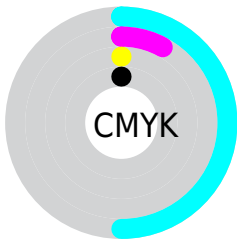
# Distribution



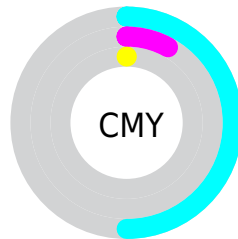
- Red (50%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 205.2870, -70.1920, -16.4640 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 205.2870, -70.1920, -16.4640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



205.2870,  
-70.1920, -16.4640

205.2870,  
-70.1920, -16.4640

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

176.2760,  
-71.6590, -17.4110

234.9670,  
-39.9320, -14.2040

146.7810,  
-74.6390, -18.4710

243.9370,  
-22.0520, -7.8440

114.1000,  
-85.9630, -22.4990

252.9070, -4.1720,  
-1.4840

90.3780, -80.8740,  
-21.1140

72.8530, -65.9740,  
-15.8140

55.3280, -51.0740,  
-10.5140

39.0910, -37.0450,

-5.9490

■ 24.8430, -24.4830,  
-2.3310

■ 3.6650, -8.9420,  
7.8740

■ 205.2870,  
-70.1920, -16.4640

■ 205.2870,  
-70.1920, -16.4640

■ 195.1650,  
-84.5880, -19.8840

■ 215.1100,  
-56.3920, -13.2560

■ 185.3420,  
-98.3880, -23.0920

■ 225.2320,  
-41.9960, -9.8360

■ 175.2200,  
-112.7840, -26.5120

■ 235.0550,  
-28.1960, -6.6280

■ 165.3970,  
-126.5840, -29.7200

■ 245.1770,  
-13.8000, -3.2080

■ 155.2750,  
-140.9800, -33.1400

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

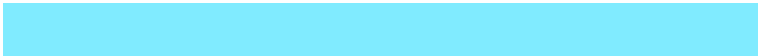
# Harmonies

## Analogous

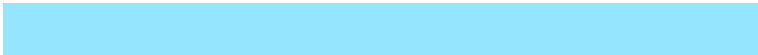
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



205.8460, -56.0690, -24.6210



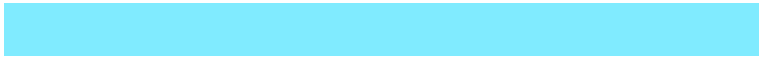
205.2870, -70.1920, -16.4640



208.3430, -55.4300, -8.6620

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



205.2870, -70.1920, -16.4640



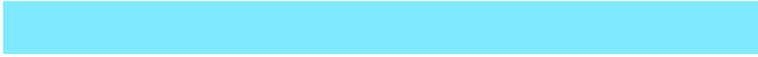
222.0480, 18.3810, 24.8210



217.5310, 28.5210, -15.7910

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



205.2870, -70.1920, -16.4640



177.7130, 70.1920, 16.4640

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



218.2110, 41.5860, -4.7660



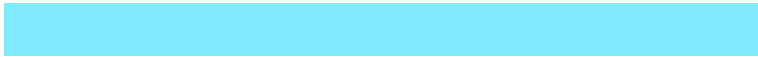
205.2870, -70.1920, -16.4640



216.2800, 29.1110, 17.5830

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



205.2870, -70.1920, -16.4640



221.4200, -0.4620, 19.3940



215.3220, 37.3200, 6.4720

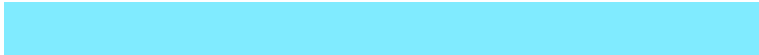


213.9020, 2.2510, -24.2850

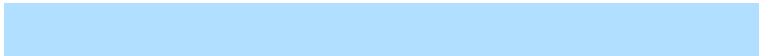


# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



205.2870, -70.1920, -16.4640



212.5950, -38.2840, -0.0120



215.3220, 37.3200, 6.4720



218.1730, 35.5810, -11.5790

# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



205.2870, -70.1920, -16.4640



240.1160, -20.9980, -4.9180



204.7150, -41.0240, -60.5120



118.7750, -12.6080, -2.7840



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

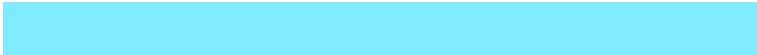


128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



205.2870, -70.1920, -16.4640



195.1650, -84.5880, -19.8840



168.3060, -52.8670, 16.4850



122.9390, -7.1980, -1.7100



116.2810, -105.5860, -24.8020



38.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



178.1710, 41.3450, 60.2010



162.4530, 49.7790, 72.5550



214.1070, 53.1420, -15.9620



120.1410, 4.2170, 6.1770



75.4630, 62.1550, 90.5630

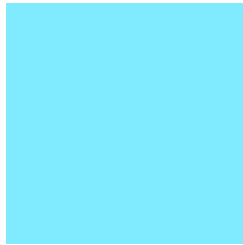


25.2920, 20.8100, 30.3620



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 205.2870, -70.1920, -16.4640 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

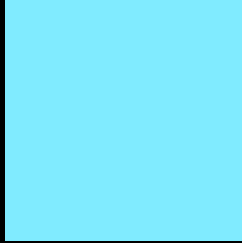
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 205.2870, -70.1920, -16.4640 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 205.2870, -70.1920, -16.4640 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 205.2870, -70.1920, -16.4640.



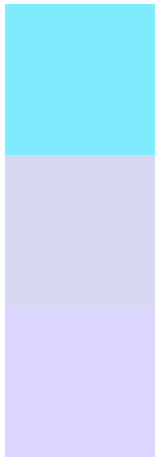
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 205.2870, -70.1920, -16.4640.

-16.4640.

# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

205.2870, -70.1920, -16.4640

### Protanopia

219.3660, -9.5380, 7.6620

### Deuteranopia

220.1690, -10.1810, 13.8110



## Tritanopia

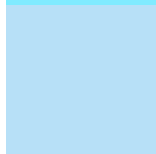
205.1730, -69.8710, -16.7750

# Trichromacy



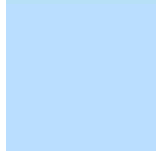
## Original Color

205.2870, -70.1920, -16.4640



## Protanomaly

214.3630, -31.8190, -1.5390



## Deuteranomaly

214.9980, -32.0490, 2.6310



## Tritanomaly

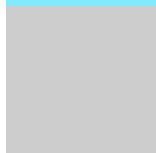
205.1730, -69.8710, -16.7750

# Monochromacy



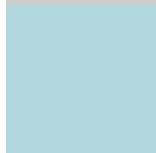
## Original Color

205.2870, -70.1920, -16.4640



## Achromatopsia

205.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

205.1370, -25.4910, -6.0910

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 205.2870, -70.1920, -16.4640 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(128, 235, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 235, 255)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(128, 235, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 235, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 205.2870, -70.1920, -16.4640 is called "border".

The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(128, 235, 255) }
```



If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 235, 255) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 235, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 235, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 235, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 235,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 205.2870, -70.1920, -16.4640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 235, 255) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
235, 255) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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